

Case Study Teaching Method and Examples of Implementing Environmental and Law

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ABSTRACT

Environmental protection activities mean activities to prevent and limit adverse impacts on the environment; responding to environmental incidents; overcome pollution, environmental degradation, improve environmental quality; rational use of natural resources, biodiversity and response to climate change. The Law on Environmental Protection has promoted the role of people, businesses and the whole political system in participating in environmental protection activities. This paper also present a case of Vedan and Thi vai river pollutions, via which authorities resolutely organize the implementation of measures to handle violations of the law on environmental protection for Vedan Company.

Keywords: Problems; Environmental law; Regulations; Environmental crimes.

1. Introduction

First according to Law No: 72/2020/QH14

Hanoi, November 17, 2020

THE LAW

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Explained as follows:

Article 4. Environmental protection principles:

1. Environmental protection is the right, obligation and responsibility of all agencies, organizations, communities, households and individuals.
2. Environmental protection is a central and prerequisite condition, foundation and factor for sustainable socio-economic development. Environmental protection activities must be linked with economic development and resource management and be considered and evaluated during the implementation of development activities.
3. Environmental protection is in harmony with social security, children's rights, gender equality, ensuring everyone's right to live in a healthy environment.
4. Environmental protection activities must be conducted regularly, openly and transparently; Prioritize forecasting, preventing pollution, incidents, environmental degradation, managing environmental risks, minimizing waste generation, increasing reuse and recycling of waste to exploit the value of natural resources. of waste.
5. Environmental protection must be consistent with laws, natural characteristics, culture, history, market mechanism, socio-economic development level; promote the development of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas.

6. Agencies, organizations, residential communities, households and individuals benefiting from the environment are obliged to make financial contributions to environmental protection activities; environmental pollution, incidents and degradation must pay, compensate for damage, remedy, handle and take other responsibilities according to the provisions of law.

7. Environmental protection activities must ensure not to harm national sovereignty, security and interests, associated with regional and global environmental protection.

Hence we choose this topic with Research questions:

Question 1: What are **Case study teaching method and examples of IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAW ?**

2. Methodology

Authors have used qualitative and analytical methods, descriptive method for primary model, synthesis and discussion methods in this paper.

We also used historical materialism method.

3. Main Findings

3.1. Relevant regulations – Environmental Law

According to the current law, to Law No: 72/2020/QH14

Hanoi, November 17, 2020

THE LAW

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 5. State policies on environmental protection:

1. Create favorable conditions for agencies, organizations, residential communities, households and individuals to participate in the implementation, inspection and supervision of environmental protection activities.
2. Propaganda and education in combination with administrative, economic and other measures to strengthen the observance of the law on environmental protection, building a culture of environmental protection.
3. Pay attention to biodiversity conservation, environmental protection of natural heritage; exploit, rationally and economically use natural resources; develop clean energy and renewable energy; develop technical infrastructure for environmental protection.
4. Prioritize treatment of environmental pollution, restore degraded natural ecosystems, and focus on environmental protection of residential areas.
5. Diversify investment capital sources for environmental protection; arrange separate expenditures for environmental protection in the state budget with an increasing rate according to the state budget's ability and requirements and tasks of environmental protection; prioritizing funding sources for key environmental protection tasks.

6. Ensuring the interests of organizations, residential communities, households and individuals that contribute to environmental protection activities; incentives and support for environmental protection activities; promote environmentally friendly products and services.
7. Strengthening scientific research, developing technology for pollution treatment, recycling and waste treatment; to prioritize the transfer and application of advanced, high-tech, environmentally-friendly technologies and best existing techniques; strengthen training of human resources on environmental protection.
8. Honor and commend agencies, organizations, residential communities, households and individuals that have made positive contributions to environmental protection activities in accordance with law.
9. Expand and strengthen international integration and cooperation and fulfill international commitments on environmental protection.
10. Screening investment projects according to environmental criteria; apply appropriate environmental management tools in each stage of investment strategies, planning, programs and projects.
11. Integrating and promoting the circular economy and green economic models in the formulation and implementation of socio-economic development strategies, master plans, plans, programs, schemes and projects.

Article 6. Prohibited acts in environmental protection activities:

1. Transporting, burying, dumping, disposing of, and burning solid waste and hazardous waste in contravention of technical processes and regulations of law on environmental protection.
2. Discharge of wastewater, discharge of untreated exhaust gas up to environmental technical regulations into the environment.
3. Dispersing and discharging into the environment noxious substances, toxic viruses capable of infecting humans, animals, microorganisms that have not been tested, animal carcasses dead due to diseases and other toxic agents for human, biological and natural health.

3.2. Vedan Case of Environmental Crimes

From the complaints and frustrations of local people about the stealthy discharge of untreated wastewater into the environment, after more than 3 months of monitoring, on September 13, 2008, the interdisciplinary inspection team caught red-handed. Vedan Company located in Long Thanh district, Dong Nai province discharges a large amount of untreated wastewater into the Thi Vai River. It is estimated that Vedan can discharge wastewater up to 5,000 m³/day into the river.

According to the initial assessment, the installation of the waste discharge system of Vedan Company is a violation of the provisions of the law on environmental protection. According to Colonel Luong Minh Thao, this violation is particularly serious. At the scene, the Deputy Director in charge of the office of Vedan Vietnam Company admitted the company's violation.

On September 19, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment announced the results of investigation into 10 violations of Vedan, including:

Discharge of wastewater in excess of the permitted standard by 10 times or more for the company's modified starch factory.

Discharging wastewater in excess of the permitted standard by 10 times or more for the company's monosodium glutamate and lysine factories.

Discharging wastewater in excess of the permitted standard by 10 times or more for other factories of the company.

Incomplete submission of survey, survey, monitoring data and other relevant documents to the data storage agency of environmental information according to the regulations of the competent state agency.

Failure to register the commitment to environmental protection with the state management agency in charge of environmental protection for pig farms.

Not making an environmental impact assessment report, but having built and put the work into operation for an investment project to increase the capacity of the caustic soda-acid production workshop from 3,116 tons/month to 6,600 tons/month.

Without making an environmental impact assessment report, the project has been built and put into operation for an investment project to increase the capacity of monosodium glutamate (MSG) factories from 5,000 tons/month to 15,000 tons/month, modified starch. from 2,000 tons/month to 4,000 tons/month, lysine from 1,200 tons/month to 1,400 tons/month, premium seasoning powder 20 tons/month, PGA 700 tons/year, Vedagro fertilizer 70,000 tons/year (solid), 280,000 tons/year (liquid).

Discharge stench, unpleasant odors directly into the environment without going through an environmental restriction device.

Hazardous waste management is not in accordance with regulations on environmental protection.



Figure 1. VEDAN and Thi Vai river pollution

(SOURCE: Internet)

The company discharges wastewater into the water source at the wrong location specified in the permit.

On October 6, the Chief Inspector of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment issued a decision to sanction Vedan for administrative violations of environmental protection with a total fine of 267.5 million VND, forcing arrears and payment of environmental protection fees. more than 127 billion VND.

On October 13, the Prime Minister of Vietnam had an opinion to direct the authorities to urgently and resolutely organize the implementation of measures to handle violations of the law on environmental protection for Vedan Company (SOURCE: Wikipedia.org).

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Environmental protection is activities that keep the environment clean and beautiful.

Vedan Company started its operation in 1993, in the fields of production of monosodium glutamate, modified starch, sugar water, caustic soda (NaOH), acid (HCl), Lysine, animal feed, fertilizer. fertilizer, biotechnological products, power generation, port... on an area of about 120 ha in Dong Nai province and adjacent to Ba Ria-Vung Tau province.

In 2006, Vedan Company had an act of discharging wastewater in excess of permitted standards (Cyanide exceeded 7.6 to 5,600 times; total Coliform exceeded 100 times; COD exceeded 1.2 to 4.1 times; BOD5 exceeded to 6.4 times; N-NH₃ exceeds from 13.6 to 60 times). In addition, during the inspection, the inspection team discovered that there was a phenomenon of direct discharge of untreated wastewater into the Thi Vai River at the sluice at Vedan port area. COD exceeded 44.7 times; BOD5 exceeded 17 times...). The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has transferred the dossier and requested the People's Committee of Dong Nai province to direct the handling in accordance with the law, and at the same time, requested Vedan Company to install flow measurement equipment and automatic monitoring of some environmental parameters, typical contamination in wastewater after treatment, periodically record measurements and report results to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Dong Nai province for monitoring and supervision.

Declarations

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Competing Interests Statement

The authors have declared no competing interests.

Consent for Publication

The authors declare that they consented to the publication of this study.

Author's Contribution

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